



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 17 No. 7

MARCH 1957

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Maritime Farm Problems

The prospect for the farm industry in the Maritime region and the adjustments which may be required have been taking definable shape as a result of thinking arising from the Gordon Commission findings on this region, from submissions to the Senate Committee on Land-Use Problems, and from the hearings of a Royal Commission on the Nova Scotia apple industry. Each of these has made a particular contribution to constructive examination of the prospects for agriculture.

Actually the future of Maritime agriculture is very much circumscribed by the expected slow growth of population. One careful projection indicates an increase of less than ten per cent between 1955 and 1970 in contrast to a 34 per cent increase for the whole country. However, expansion of the farm industry is not limited to catering to a slow growing population. In the first place, as incomes increase the demand for farm products will advance a little faster than population. However the greatest hope for this region lies in prospect that within 10 to 20 years the region may be able to produce its own requirements of meats, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables. The productivity of the land in the commercial farm areas of the Maritimes is such as to make this readily possible. But a factor more important even than the quality of land will likely encourage this move toward self-sufficiency. This factor is transportation.

It seems safe to assert that freight rates, which have increased very sharply since the end of the war, will climb still further. The effect of such a trend is to isolate the Maritime region from other portions of Canada. With all the disadvantages this implies, it does provide a climate in which a self-sufficient agriculture may be developed. With the markets of the region increasingly guaranteed to Maritime farmers, there remains the job of developing an aggressive programme to make the necessary adjustments in the agriculture of the area. This means an increased emphasis on livestock and livestock products.

While further increases in freight costs will favour production of those products for which the region is now on a deficit basis, it strikes a blow at two important parts of agriculture which have been in trouble for a long period. These are potatoes and apples. Higher freight rates means greater difficulty

in getting these products on markets in Central Canada. They also mean lower returns for farmers. Unlike livestock and dairy products, apples and potatoes have been historically exported from the region. The pessimistic prospect for these two crops suggests examination of the advisability of further reducing them and making adjustment of the agriculture of the areas involved toward livestock products. This would seem to meet the important test of paying off.

It is puzzling to outside observers that Maritime farmers have not been able to employ producer marketing boards or government boards in handling apples and potatoes. There are in both cases compelling advantages in the use of this marketing machinery. These advantages take account of the nature of the problems which have beset the industry, the nature of the demand for these crops, and the opportunity which might be afforded to bring the influence of the federal government directly into finding solutions for these problems. Judging by the briefs presented to the present Royal Commission in Nova Scotia, no important part of the industry supports a marketing board approach. The alternative would seem to be continuation of the costly disorder which characterizes apple marketing.

On the question of land use, the real difficulties lie in the areas of low income agriculture, the subsistence and part-time areas. While the Senate Committee may very well find that some land now in subsistence agriculture should be returned to the public domain, there is hope in a programme involving combination of intensive agriculture on small acreages with large acreages in farm wood lots. The difficulty with this is that harvesting the first tree crop in these areas would not occur for 20 to 50 or even more years. Means would have to be found for making current payments to these lot operators as they proceed with programmes for establishing productive wood lots. This is not too big a task for the Canadian people; nor should it require more vision and imagination than exists in the excellent make up of the Senate Committee.

In summary, the farm industry of the Maritime region has a good future. But it is a future which will require greater adjustments than apply in other areas. This will demand ability and hard work on the part of farmers and governments. With these talents the Maritime region is adequately supplied.

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Tree Planting – When, Where and How

To many people reforestation simply means the planting of trees. This is not necessarily the case. The proper management of natural woods is always the most important problem, and proper management involves practices which encourage the natural regeneration of our woodlands.

NATURE can often do a better job of reforestation than man. However, there are times when planting can be justified or even highly desirable; but, this should be mainly confined to land unsuitable for farming, because it is too wet, too dry, too shallow, too stony, too steep, or for similar reasons.

This is always a practicable method of putting idle land to profitable use. It is also important when employed to check erosion on steep slopes or the banks of streams, to provide windbreaks for farm buildings or crops, to furnish Christmas trees for sale. When over-cutting has occurred in a woodlot, leaving large openings in the crown cover, weed species such as grey birch, sumac, aspen, hawthorn, etc., are likely to creep in. Therefore, if a better regeneration of desired species does not occur the second year after cutting, it is desirable to "thicken up" the stand with species suited to the locality and site.

What to plant

In softwood plantings, spruce and pine are preferred species, though, under some conditions, tamarack and cedar may be usefully employed. In planting hardwoods the most valuable species in the area may be selected. These include oak, ash, maple, walnut, hickory, black cherry and basswood.

Where to plant

In choosing the kind of tree to plant the nature of the site should receive first consideration. Some species will thrive on sites where others grow poorly or cannot be grown at all. Some species are naturally found on wet sites, but this does not necessarily mean that they will not grow as well or even better on good, well-drained soil. Tamarack is a good example. Though in nature it is found in swamps and sphagnum bogs, it will grow even faster when planted on a good, well-drained soil. The explanation is that it will tolerate these wet conditions where other species fail, but on more favoured sites it is crowded out by other species.

The information contained in the following paragraphs is based mainly on experience in the Morgan Arboretum, where there is available a wide variety of different soil types, from "blow sand" to stiff, sticky clay, on which different species and combinations have been planted.

Most species of pines thrive on light, sandy soil, but there is a difference between different kinds of pine



A post hole digger mounted on a tractor is an excellent tool for making holes in which to plant small trees.

with respect to the amount of ground moisture they are able to tolerate. Jack pine, for example, will grow on very dry sites where soil drifting occurs. It will even survive on sites that remain fairly wet until early summer. Red pine will also flourish on dry, sandy sites, but will not tolerate sites that remain wet too late in the spring. Though white pine thrives best on dry sites, it will endure more moist conditions than the red pine, and sometimes comes through fairly well on land which may be wet early in the season. Scotch pine has similar requirements. Pitch pine also, though it generally thrives best on land suitable to other pine species, may be found growing on land that is subject to flooding in the spring. On sandy sites, generally, therefore, pines are preferred for planting, but they will do well on any good soil where drainage is satisfactory.

One of our most adaptable species is the white spruce. It grows well on any good soil, but does well on thin, light or gravelly sites or on clay soils that do not remain wet too long in the spring. It tolerates sites where drainage is poor, but is by no means a swamp species. The black spruce, on the other hand, is usually considered a swamp tree, but it will flourish on either dry or wet sandy soils, though it does not do so well on badly drained clay soils. This species, however, is rarely planted as it is not obtainable from government nurseries. We obtained small seedlings growing wild from northern areas where it is abundant, because it was thought it might be grown for Christmas trees in areas where the balsam does not thrive. For this purpose it is more desirable than the white spruce and will grow better on wet, sandy sites. The fastest growing spruce is the Norway spruce which, like the white spruce, is an adaptable species. In fact it will stand more moist conditions than the white spruce. Its main defect is that it is subject to attack by the white pine weevil.

On sites too wet for pines or white or Norway spruce, we have used both cedar and tamarack. Both these species prove very successful on a low swale of black muck soil subject to flooding in the spring, often remaining wet well into the summer. Both species have done well also on wet sticky clay. Where tamarack is not available from nurseries, we have sometimes been able to find it in sizes suitable for transplanting in bogs or swamps, but it requires care in digging and transplanting. Cedar is one of the trees most easy to transplant, cedars of the desired size, it unavailable elsewhere, can readily be obtained from rough pastures.

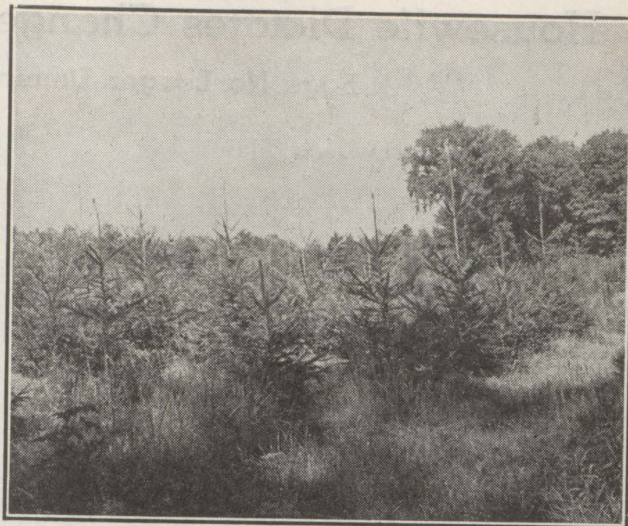
With broadleafed hardwoods good drainage is a more important factor than for most of the softwoods. Basswood, black cherry, black walnut, etc., require deep, well-drained soil. Red oak will do best on such sites. It also may be grown quite successfully on sandy soils, such as those required for red pine. It will even tolerate moderately moist sites when other conditions are favourable. On more poorly drained land we have found white ash to be the most useful of the hardwoods. Soft maples may also be used.

Time to plant

Spring is the best time to plant, especially for softwoods, but hardwoods may be planted in the autumn especially if the site is reasonably dry and not subject to heaving from the frost. It is not uncommon to find trees lying on the top of the ground in the spring when fall planting on damp sites has been practised. The best time to plant in the spring is just before growth starts, or just as it is starting, but it should never be left too late.

How to plant

Seedlings for transplanting should never be left with the roots exposed to the air, for this kills the young rootlets. On receiving the seedlings, therefore, prepare



A fine stand of young trees is a well-established nursery.

a ditch in good, moist soil and "heel-in" the plants, covering their roots firmly with earth.

When planting in grassy areas "scalp" the spots to be planted with a shovel or mattock, or plow shallow furrows at the correct spacing, or use a heavy disc. Where herbage is scanty a wedge-shaped cut made with a heavy shovel or mattock serves the purpose, provided the roots are well spread out. In planting, cut off any roots that are broken or mangled, leaving a smooth, clean cut, and always carry the seedlings from place to place in a bucket of muddy water, never permitting the roots to become dry even for a moment. In preparing the hole make it large enough to fit the roots, never the reverse, and be careful that they are not bent or crowded in planting. Moreover, pack the soil firmly around the roots to remove all air pockets. Especially avoid clods of earth next to the roots. If the soil is dry, watering the plants after setting out is a good insurance against failure.

Carelessness in planting is the most fruitful source of failure, and, too often, a high proportion of trees obtained free from forest nurseries fail to grow as a result of neglecting the foregoing precautions. For most hardwoods, cultivation for the first year or two is advisable whenever possible.

Spacing and subsequent care

Species for Use	Spacing of Rows and Trees
Spruce	6 ft. by 6 ft. to 8 ft. by 8 ft.
White and Jack Pine	6 ft. by 6 ft. to 8 ft. by 8 ft.
Red Pine	8 ft. by 8 ft.
Maple	10 ft. by 10 ft.
Other hardwoods	8 ft. by 8 ft.
For erosion control	4 ft. apart in staggered rows which are 6 ft. apart

Closely spaced trees must be thinned early, or they will crowd each other severely and fall off in growth rate. Use of wider spacings means that trees reach merchantable size at the earliest possible age.



Part of the crop from a farm woodlot

(please turn to page 12)

Housewife Dictates Changes In The Farm Poultry Flock

Eggs No Longer Dominate The Poultry Business

by W. A. Maw

Poultry meat has jumped in popularity on the Canadian housewife's shopping list in the last few years. And this is causing changes in the poultry business all along the line — even to the small general farmer. Eggs used to be the big end of the poultry business. Now poultry meat sales put more money in farmers pockets than do egg sales.

How has this affected the small farm poultry flock? It has brought specific changes in the breeds of chicken kept — special breeds have been developed to be raised as broilers. This has meant that special consideration must be given to the class of chicken purchased for general egg and meat production.

Pullet chicks of special broiler stock should not be considered as prospective layers. Where they have been used as replacement laying stock, the egg production results have been unprofitable.

Most chick hatcheries offer purebred or crossbred stock of good egg production breeding. But they also offer the special broiler chick which has been bred for fast growth, large size and efficient use of feed to the broiler age of ten to twelve weeks.

Insist on the proper breeding of birds for the specific purpose they will be used for!

Present poultry production in Canada is slightly more than the consumer demand and the resulting prices paid for both eggs and poultry meat are low. Such low prices will undoubtedly affect the demand for early chicks for replacement pullets for the laying pens next fall. In the past surplus production and low prices have generally been followed by a late demand for chicks. This has resulted in a short egg supply in the late summer and fall, followed by high egg prices the next year. This pattern is likely to be followed again. It is therefore advisable to maintain, if possible, the farm flock of layers in particular at a uniform size from year to year. Early hatched chicks are necessary for profitable egg production over the year.

The average farm poultry flock is now larger in numbers than a few years ago. Certain changes in management have made it possible to handle more birds in the same area of floor space. In spite of the development of large commercial units of poultry production, the majority of the eggs produced come from the general farm. Much has been learned from the management of the larger units which can be adopted by the small flock operator.

Comfort in the pen is essential. Insulation of poultry



Well kept birds in clean surroundings may be expected to be high yielders.

houses has been found to be necessary for temperature differences between the outdoors and inside the house and yet maintain natural air circulation. However to have dry litter conditions a mechanical fan to move air and moisture from the house appears necessary. Dry litter is essential to the practice of so-called deep litter — a labour-saving practice.

Multiple roosts over a dropping pit may also be used. The feed hoppers may be placed over the pit, alongside the roosts, thus freeing more floor space and, finally, allowing for more layers being kept per square foot of floor area. Housing costs are therefore reduced. The principle behind this practice of using the multiple roost is to confine the area of roosting to a minimum. Where the feeding is also done through the use of hoppers set over the pit as well, the major part of the droppings are collected in the pit. The litter therefore remains cleaner and carries less moisture. The droppings may be removed from the house periodically, thus removing a source of moisture from the pen.

The hanging feed hopper is another innovation which provides floor area for freedom of movement by the birds throughout the pen.

Continuous egg production over the year may be greatly stimulated by conditions within the house conducive to comfort and activity of the birds. Well bred stock, however, is basic to a high rate of production. Due consideration to class of stock used is therefore essential.

For high egg production start the chicks early and feed them for optimum growth!

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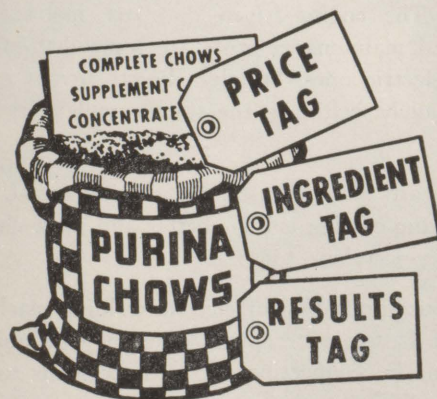
The Ralston Purina Company has been manufacturing "Chows" for over 60 years. That long period of experience and observation ought to teach anyone a good deal about feeds and feeding; but to its experience and observation Purina adds intensive study of college and experimental research results, and its own highly developed research system.

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Tips On Farm Welding

Using the Right Tool for the Job will Simplify the Work

by J. H. Cooper

The blacksmith and his forge are rapidly disappearing from the Canadian countryside. He is being replaced by the garageman with his welding equipment. Many farmers have even modernized to such an extent that they have their own equipment.

THERE are two common types of welding equipment. In the oxy-acetylene torch equal volumes of oxygen and acetylene are burned to produce a flame with a temperature somewhat over 6000°. The flame is played over parts to be welded until they melt and will flow to form a "puddle". Extra metal is added to the puddle by sticking a welding rod (of the same composition as the metal being welded) into the flame, and the part is built up until the original dimensions are reached.

The oxy-acetylene torch may also provide heat for "brazing" metals. In brazing a filler metal of bronze is used to bond the broken parts together. Brazing temperature is lower than for welding. Brazing can also join dissimilar metals such as steel to cast iron, steel to copper, or cast iron to brass.

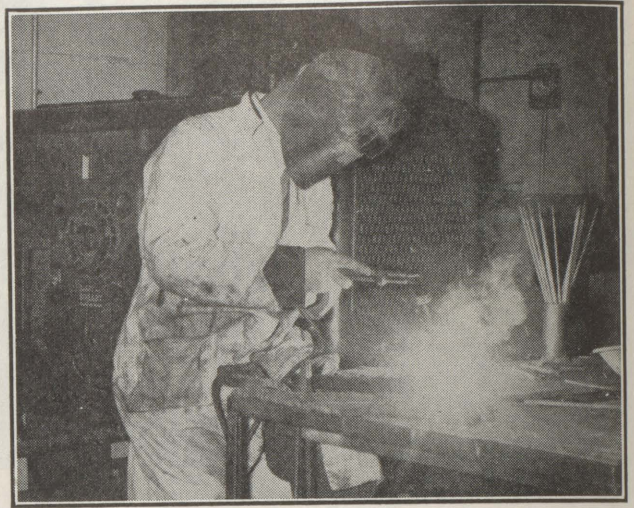
Another use for the oxy-acetylene torch is to cut metals rapidly. Steel and cast iron may be so cut, by heating the part to be cut to a red heat and then directing a rapidly-moving stream of pure oxygen on the heated part. The metal burns and a narrow kerf is cut through it. These cutting attachments for welding torches will cut through steel up to 2 inches thick. Cast iron may also be cut with the torch but a special technique must be used.

The Electric Arc

The heat used in the electric arc method is generated in the low voltage arc of an electric current. This raises the temperature of the parts to their welding heat. Filler metals are added, usually in the form of a coated electrode.

Two electrical devices, the transformer type and the motor type welders, supply welding currents. The transformer type costs less to buy and operate, but it cannot be carried around; the work must be brought to it. It is essentially a "step-down" transformer with primary and secondary windings placed on a common core.

In operation, the primary switch is closed, thus connecting the power supply to the primary windings; one



For heavy welding, the electric arc is the right tool.

end of the secondary is connected to the work and the other end has the electrode. The electrode is touched to the work momentarily, short-circuiting the secondary. It is then moved away a distance equal to the diameter of the electrode and an arc is established between the electrode and the work. The current in this arc deposits a puddle of molten metal on the work; the electrode is directed toward the leading edge of the puddle and the deposit is laid down in a continuous bead.

Usually, coated electrodes are used. The coating improves the conductivity of the arc and forms a blanket of inert gas about it. This prevents air from coming in contact with the molten metal and it also forms a solid coating over the hot deposited metal. This coating should not be removed until the weld has cooled to black heat.

Motor generator sets consist of a direct current generators which may be driven by an electric motor or a gas-diesel engine. The engine-driven ones are mobile, but their initial and maintenance costs are somewhat higher than for the electric ones. Suitable direct current generator which may be belted to the tractor pulley are also available.

The electric arc may be used for cutting metal, but generally speaking cutting is done better and more cheaply with the oxy-acetylene torch.

One ingenious application of electric welding machines is to thaw out frozen water pipes. This may be quickly and safely done by connecting the two terminals to the frozen pipe and letting the current heat up the pipes. Always start at the outlet end so that the melted ice will run out and not form steam which might split the pipe.

General Recommendations

For general farm purposes the oxy-acetylene arc is used for light welding, for cutting metal, and to heat metal to straighten or bend it. The electric arc is used for heavy welding.

The electric arc gives a much more concentrated application of heat to a smaller area than the oxy-acetylene torch, which applies the heat to a much larger area. The size of the puddle is smaller than with the torch so that the complete weld must be done in a number of overlapping passes, and the flux coating or deposit must be removed by chipping and wire brushing after each pass to ensure a sound weld.

The electric arc method is highly recommended for repairing cracks in cylinder blocks. A small hole is drilled at each end of the crack, the crack is "Veed" out and then a bead is laid down about 1 inch long at each end of the crack. It should be allowed to cool until the hand can be held on it before another bead is laid down.

Before buying a transformer type welder, it is well to check with your local power supplier to discuss its installation and use. Some prohibit their use

Protecting The Operator

Welding goggles must be used for all oxy-acetylene welding and cutting; helmets must be worn for all electric arc welding. Do not use welding goggles with the electric arc — they do not give the eyes enough protection. The rays given off by the electric arc are especially harmful

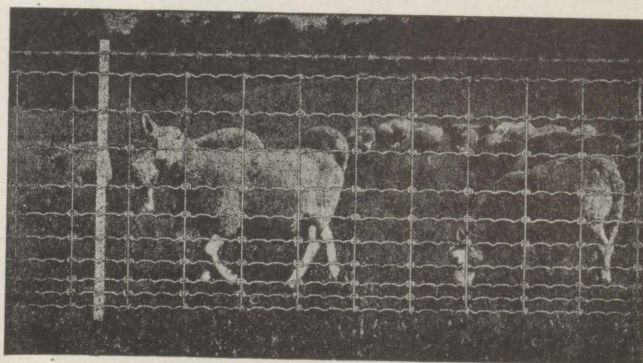


Protection for the eyes is a must in any kind of welding.

to the eyes and any prolonged exposure may cause irreparable damage. Protection is always given by coloured lenses or glass, which filters out the harmful rays.

It is not hard to make good welds, provided the operator gets some fundamental instruction in basic principles and has some knowledge of metals. Once this is mastered, the welder improves with practice — and practice makes perfect.

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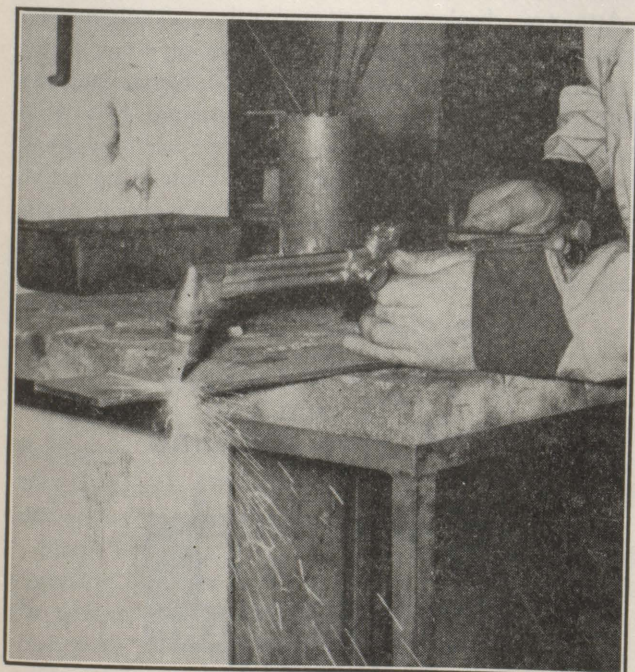
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For cutting light metals, a cutting head is used on an oxy-acetylene torch.

FARM FORUM

News and Views

L. G. Young

Notes on Discussion Topics:

A preliminary report of the Gordon Commission was the basis of the second "current topic" on National Farm Radio Forum this season. The broadcast, "THE GORDON COMMISSION", was a review of some of the changes the Gordon Commission has forecast to take place in agriculture during the next twenty years.

Ten forums agreed that the findings of the Commission seemed logical and reasonable. Ten thought it presented a very discouraging outlook. As East Farnham in Brome reported, "We don't feel that we are young enough to wait 25 years for farm improvement. What are we to do in the meantime? A great many farms will be vacated if conditions don't improve quickly, because young people won't stay and wait for it. They will have a good paying job by then and experience in better paying fields. The general idea of the small farm being inefficient is wrong. The small farm, unless operated efficiently, will not give the operator even a poor living. Summary — a very poor outlook."

Third Range of Sherbrooke and seven other forums looked at the Commission's report differently. Says Third Range, "The forecast sounds very optimistic, but being only a forecast, everything depends on circumstances." Another seven of the forums said they couldn't agree fully with the Commission's conclusions. Comments by one or two forums varied from "waste of time and money" to "worth a lot of thought" and "would make a good political platform."

Farm credit, co-operatives and marketing boards, and price supports were the 'big three' among the conclusions as far as farm interest seemed to be concerned. Vinton in Pontiac notes that the "growth of the co-operative movement and of compulsory marketing boards seems to be highly probable". According to Brill in Brome the "need for liberal and extended credit and government aid in re-establishing farmers" were the most important observations in the report for their community.

Libbytown in Stanstead write "In our community we'll see fewer farms, but possibly larger farm units. There'll be need for farm credit, and there'll be a need for price support programs. We think in the future agriculture will develop into a highly organized pattern; it will be highly efficient; larger farm units, more machinery, fewer labourers and higher production per unit."

"DOES SHE PUT THE PRICE TAG ON?" appeared to be the most popular topic to date. A good many forums invited store managers and townspeople in for the evening and others, like Campbell's Bay, Radford and Seventh Line, held joint meetings and had the store

manager speak to them on food retailing after their discussions.

Twenty-nine groups said that improvements in packaging, advertising and merchandising would increase the consumption of food. However, twelve thought differently. Bulwer in Compton gave their reasons. They argue that "The consumption of food due to improvement in the methods of packaging, advertising and merchandising would increase only slightly because we eat a certain amount anyway. Brands may change but not the quantity consumed. Dalhousie in Soulanges County answered, "Certain types of foods will be consumed more — for example, cake mixes, bacon, pre-cooked meats and fish. Many new types of packaging are a good thing giving improved sanitation; protecting foods from direct handling and from persons coughing; quality can be judged and people with different budgets can get the type they can afford."

When buying food the majority of the forums say they look first for grade, then at the price, thirdly at the brand and last of all do they look for pre-cooking and such other built-in services. Dunkin in Brome agreed with the majority and gave reasons. They replied, "Our forum members look first for a good grade, especially in such things as flour, fruit and meat, and then they consider price. Brand is important in buying such things as soap, but we do not even consider built-in services such as pre-cooking."

Buckingham West in Papineau add that although they do not take advantage of built-in services such as pre-cooking, they believe that people who work all day and do not have an opportunity to cook would certainly appreciate these extras.

Attractive displays, nutritional value, cleanliness, size of package and premiums were the other important factors that influenced the food purchases of forum members. Mabel in Argenteuil agree that "premiums have a lot to do in influencing food purchases but we have found that some of the stores which issue these coupons are charging more for their food stuffs. The public is paying dearly for these premiums."





Two veteran Farm Forum members are Miss Ida Mackay, now in her 90th year, and her 80-year old brother Wilburt. Both are members of High and Low Forest Forum at Sawyerville, and Miss Mackay also belongs to the Women's Institute.

"WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM ABROAD?" was the question the forums considered on February 18th. The broadcast referred particularly to the production and marketing of hogs in England, Denmark, and the Netherlands. In the opinions of the forums this was another very good topic.

Some of the things we might learn from other countries are that we must improve quality, market co-operatively, improve our breed of hogs, and that we should have a guaranteed price based on feeding costs. The price should be made known in advance so that producers could plan production. Some of the other tips that we could consider were a national hog marketing board, one standard breed, buying of feed through co-ops, regulation of production and an alteration of bonuses to encourage production of quality. As Harrington in Argenteuil replied, "The co-op method of marketing would probably help to maintain a 'fair' price for pork. At present the individual has no means of bargaining. A united voice for the producer is needed and the co-op could meet the need." They suggested too that the use of registered breeding stock would improve the quality of Canadian hogs.

Quebec Forums Hold Semi-annual Meeting

More than thirty delegates took part in the semi-annual meeting of the Quebec Farm Forums last month. It was held in the Mount Royal Hotel in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Cooperative Federee.

Fred Green of Coaticook presented a resolution regarding farm credit, which asked that the CFA press the government for legislation which would allow farm groups to administer their own credit needs. It was pointed out that with the buying and selling of farms some method was needed to provide adequate financing and to date most credit services are either unwilling or incapable of lending the money needed. Delegates en-

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dorsed the resolution and Dr. Hannam said that administration of credit by farm groups may well be the only answer to the present credit dilemma of farmers.

Insurance rates of members using the fleet insurance plan available through the Farm Forums would again be down this year according to Ray Cutts of E. T. Cutts Limited in his address to the meeting. He said there would be some exceptions to this since some people had had accidents. In general though he emphasized that the fleet plan had been a good risk, and consequently while other insurance rates increased, Forum members would receive a 4% decrease.

A report on publicity was given the meeting by publicity committee chairman Ross Oswald. Ross' report was followed by some comments on publicity by Jack Cram of the Family Herald. Mr. Cram told the meeting that most of the Farm Forums activities are much better reading than many weeklies carry in their social columns. He stressed that members should take more trouble to see that their story is getting to the public. For first class stories he emphasized that good pictures are essential.

One of the many recommendations in the report of the publicity committee was that some system should be perfected so that Papineau, Gatineau, and Pontiac could receive the provincial summaries. Reception of CBM is very poor and sometimes nil in these regions. Delegates from those districts supported the recommendation and asked that arrangements be made with CFRA in Ottawa if possible. Since that time a solution has been found to the problem and CFRA will now carry the provincial forum summary at 8:15 p.m. on Mondays.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Fifth Salon A Huge Success

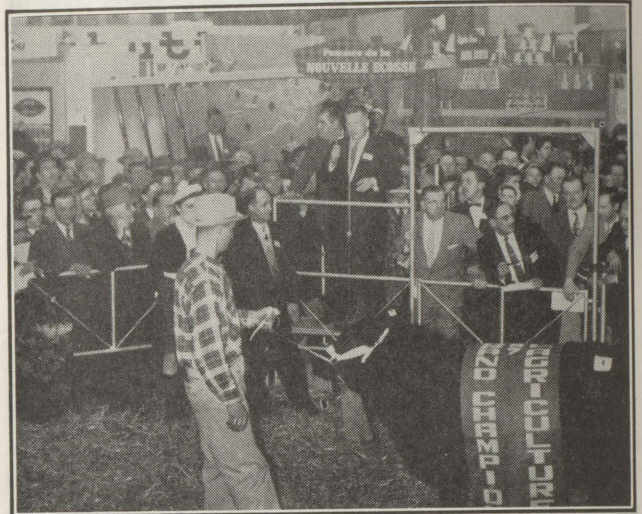
The National Salon of Agriculture has come to be the best attended public exhibition in Montreal, and this year's paid attendance of over 132,000 was the biggest in the Salon's five-year history.

Who were all these people who crowded into the huge Show Mart in Montreal to see an agricultural show? Well, many of them were directly concerned with agriculture; members of farm organizations that were holding annual meetings in Montreal at the time of the Salon; agronomes; exhibitors of farm products and machinery. But by and large, the spectators were men and women (and many children) from the city, attracted by the advertising that promised to show them how the food they buy in supermarkets in the city is grown on the farms; how milk is handled from the cow to the bottle; what baby chicks look like; what kind of machinery the farmer uses.

And the show lived up to its advance billing, for there was something doing every minute, with many new features added this year to capture the imagination of the visitors.

Steer Auction Brought Crowds

Hundreds of people saw, for the first time, what prize beef looks like on the hoof, how beef cattle are judged, and how the animals are sold at auction. On opening night, a ring was erected just inside the entrance, and as soon as the ceremonies connected with the official opening were finished, a group of Angus and Shorthorn steers were brought in to be judged and sold. Prof. Hamilton



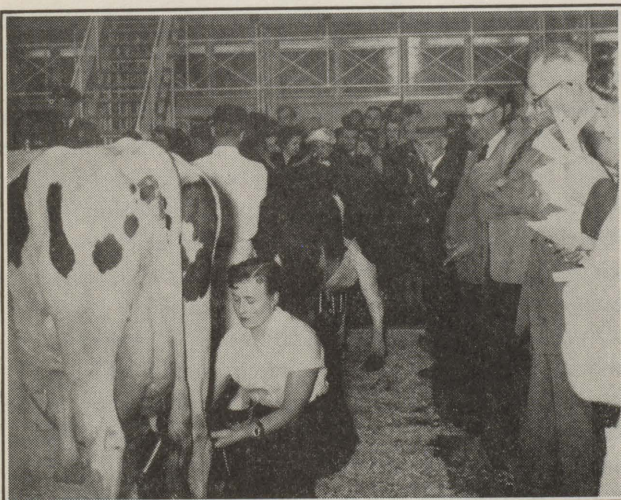
Prices paid for the 14 head of beef cattle broke all previous records in Canada.

of Macdonald College did the judging and placed breed and grand champions in the usual way, watched by a large and interested crowd.

Buyers from the larger firms were out in force and in genial mood, and prices for the 8 Angus and 6 Shorthorn steers smashed all existing Quebec records at least. Charlie Morantz paid \$4.00 a pound for L. T. Porter's grand champion Angus which went to the sale at 884 pounds. The champion Shorthorn, shown by Mrs. Pitfield, brought \$2.10 from Steinberg's. Morantz also bought the reserve champion Angus, consigned by S. L. Kerr, for \$1.80 and the reserve champion Shorthorn, shown by E. S. Watson, for \$1.25. The lowest price paid was 50¢, and the sale average was the amazing figure of \$1.18 a pound, which worked out to a little more than \$1100. per head. Buyers were happy about the excellent publicity they received, and consignors were happy about the prices they got. Among the notables at the ringside during the sale were the Provincial Minister and Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Federal Associate Deputy Minister, and the President of the Salon.

Farm Family of the Year

Another innovation this year was the selection of the ideal Quebec farm family; this was organized by the Federation of St. Jean Baptiste Societies. The Marsolais family from St. Alexis, in Montcalm County, were presented with a plaque and with cash prizes by J. B. Lantot, secretary-manager of the Canadian Farm Settlement Association.



Competing in the dairy contest, Mrs. Ross Elliott of Huntingdon milks her cow under the critical eyes of the judges behind her.



The Ste. Martine dancers, winners of the trophy, are the group in the background at the right.

The winning family was selected from a total of 22 entrants, each of which had been nominated by well-wishers. A panel of judges selected the winners from information supplied about their family life, their success in farming, their interest in community affairs, etc.

Choosing A Dairy Queen

Quebec's latest addition to the ranks of royalty is a dairy queen — Miss Irene Wibault of St. Gregoire. This particular event was organized by Hermas Lajoie, secretary of the Quebec Holstein Club, who was amazed to see his contest snowball into something far larger than he had thought possible. On four successive nights, four young farm women gave a public demonstration of milking Holstein cows, and showed how the milk should be taken care of once it was in the milking machine. A certain number of prizes had been donated for the contest, but it proved to be such a crowd-pleaser that as the week progressed more and more industrial firms came forward with offers of additional prizes.

The winners of each of the four elimination contests competed against each other on the final night of the contest, and the final award went to Miss Wibault. The other three finalists were Rhoda Simon of the Montreal-Vaudreuil Holstein Club, Miss Aimee Parent, of the Lower St. Lawrence Club, and Miss Marie Verville, representing the Bois Franc Club.

Miss Wibault received a mink stole, \$200 in cash, feed, fertilizer, and numerous other prizes. All the girls were showered with flowers, perfume, etc.

Folk Dancing Not Ignored

During the autumn and early winter, teams of square dancers were busy all over the province, holding elimination contests to choose representative teams for the Salon. This was another feature of the Salon which pleased the crowd vastly, and the win by the eight from Ste. Martine proved a popular one, though the team from Huntingdon was a very close second and many of the spectators, had they been judging, would probably have chosen them. Purity Flour Mills donated a trophy, a plaque

with dancers in bas relief, the work of a Canadian artist, A. Neilson.

These were some of the more spectacular items on the Salon programme, but there were many others. Besides their milking contest, the Holstein Club sponsored a dairy cattle judging contest for boys from 4-H clubs, the prize for the winner being a registered heifer calf. Quebec's hatcheries, both co-operative and private, had showings of their day-old chicks, with prizes for the display that was most attractive. Farmers and their wives had a chance to show their knowledge of farming practices by answering a long questionnaire; this was on the programme last year, and was repeated because it had proved very popular. All the industrial firms had their usual excellent exhibits, and improvements had been made in the arrangement of the booths which made it much easier to get around and see everything.

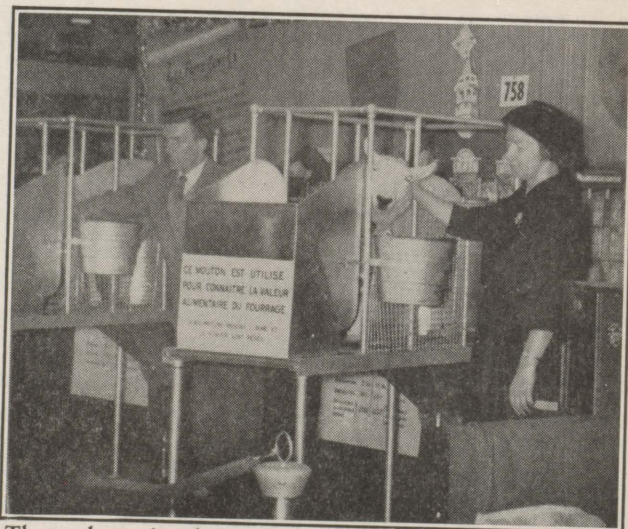
Maritimes Well Represented

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each had a special day set aside for them, when their respective Ministers of Agriculture were present and spoke briefly. Nova Scotia featured its apples and thousands of people stopped at the booth to inspect the apples and apple by-products on display. Potatoes were the feature in the adjoining New Brunswick booth. The N.B. Potato Dealers' Association took advantage of the chance to hold a banquet and had Wm. P. Charron, Marketing Chief of the State of Maine Department of Agriculture as guest speaker.

Macdonald College Exhibit

The two sheep in digestion cages in the exhibit prepared by Macdonald College attracted a lot of attention; and the staff members in attendance were amazed at the number of people who stopped to ask what kind of animals they were.

The exhibit was intended to show how the scientists use live animals to test the values of different feeds, by pointing out that chemical analysis does not give all the answers. It is necessary to actually feed animals under



These sheep in their digestion stalls formed the central part of the Macdonald College exhibit.

carefully controlled experimental conditions on the forages about which information is wanted; then accurate records must be kept of the amount of feed eaten, and the amounts of feces and urine voided. Chemical analysis is done on both feed and excreta and the resulting figures are used to measure how much of the feed the animal was able to use.

The cages in which the animals were penned are called digestion stalls and are merely convenient devices to confine the animals and make it possible to weigh or measure nutrient intake and output.



Department of Agriculture Exhibit.

There is no doubt that the Salon is now a permanent fixture of the winter season in Montreal. It has succeeded beyond the expectations of the organizers because it apparently appeals to the interest of the public; it is extremely well organized and managed, and many exhibition officials could well put some of the practices of the Salon into operation in their own shows. As we have pointed out, many new projects appeared on the programme this year, and, knowing the enthusiasm of the directors, who now enjoy the confidence and support of Quebec's farm organizations, we can look forward to even bigger and better Salons in future.

New Shorthorn Branch Club Formed

As forecast in our report of the annual meeting of the Quebec Shorthorn Club, the first "branch" club has been organized in the Montreal and western part of the province, and will be called the Shorthorn Breeders Laurien Club.

Oswald Lacombe of St. Eustache was elected president, George McGibbon of Lachute first vice-president, Real Roussin of St. Martin second vice-president and Harvey Vokey of Dalesville is the secretary. Directors are Mrs. T. C. Stuart, Arundel, Mrs. W. C. Pitfield, Saraguay, Mrs. Peter Williamson, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Maurice Mousseau, Berthier, Ovila Cauchon, l'Assomption, Paul Hervieux, Lachenaie, Gaston Moisan, St. Eustache, P. E. Brossard, Roberval, and Dr. George Coombes, Lachute.

TREE PLANTING...

(continued from page 2)

Closely spaced trees use the ground more fully during the early years of the plantation, stop erosion sooner, produce more wood on an acre, allow higher mortality without the need of replanting, shed their lower branches sooner, and permit a wider choice of trees in thinning.

Windbreaks

Evergreen trees usually make the best windbreaks, but, if planted too close to a road, farm entrance, building or orchard, they act as a snow fence causing drifts just where you don't want them. In such cases trees that lose their leaves in the fall are better. Evergreens usually recommended are white spruce, Norway spruce, red pine, Jack pine, or Scotch pine. For orchards, a double staggered row is usually recommended, rows being eight feet apart with ten feet between trees in the row. They will give the best results if planted 75 to 100 feet from the edge of the orchard. Where, however, space is insufficient between the windbreak and the first rows of trees it is better to use trees like Lombardy poplar, European larch, balsam poplar. For farm buildings use a similar spacing. Here it is better to use three rows, the middle row being planted alternately with the trees in the first and third row. It is usually necessary to plant an L-shaped band giving protection on two sides and extending at least 100 feet beyond the farm buildings on either side. Lines of trees parallel to roads or lanes are desirable wherever important drifting occurs. They also give better results if situated 75 to 100 feet from the centre of the road—five rows being recommended for the shorter distance and three rows for the greater distance, spacing as for orchards or buildings.

Variations in these general recommendations may be desirable for other purposes. For example, to protect truck crops on "muck" soil, white cedar at four feet apart may be safely used, and for tobacco crops, white or black spruce at six feet. Planting between fields of grain, etc., to reduce wind velocity and reduce soil evaporation without too much competition for moisture with crops is certainly desirable. For this purpose trees like red ash at ten feet are suitable.

General

Those interested in shade trees or in landscaping in general will find a brief but useful discussion in a section on improving the home grounds printed in the Macdonald Farm Handbook, obtainable from the Adult Education Service of Macdonald College, P.Q. (price \$1.50 per copy). This handbook also contains a general discussion of woodlots and their care. Those interested may also write to the Department of Woodlot Management for further information. Furthermore, the staff of the Morgan Arboretum welcome interested visitors and will be glad to arrange personally conducted tours at suitable periods.

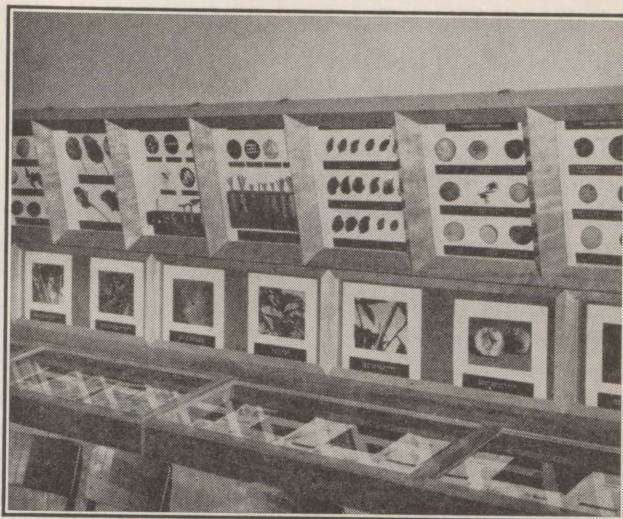
Apple Growers Discuss Orchard Protection

The staff of the laboratory at St. Johns, for the fourth consecutive year, invited apple growers of the area to a one-day study-discussion meeting on the control of diseases and insects infesting orchards in this part of the province. That the growers appreciate this service is evident by the fact that at the French-language meeting, which was held the day before that for the English group, there was an attendance of 165. Over 60 turned up the following day to do the programme in English.

There does not appear to be anything particularly alarming on the horizon for apple growers to contend with in 1957, though an increase in the fruit tree leaf roller, which has not been an important pest since 1940-41, was noted in the St. Hilaire district last fall. Red mites also were on the increase last fall, but it is hoped that the cold weather early in the winter may have killed a large portion of the over-wintering stage.

The role of the predators and parasites was well explained, illustrated by some of the most beautiful coloured slides of insects and egg-masses that we have ever seen. The photos were taken at the laboratory by Rene Crete of the staff, and the talk they illustrated was given by E. J. LeRoux.

Dr. A. A. Beaulieu, Director of the Laboratory and the host for the day, repeated his suggestion of last year, that a new basis be used for calculating spray mixtures. He feels a much more accurate spray job will be done if the amount of spray needed *per acre* be calculated instead of the time-honoured pounds of material per 100 gallons of water. His experiments have shown that it takes from 80 to 125 gallons of liquid per acre, depending on the size of the trees, to give adequate coverage, and is prepared to give figures, in pounds or quarts, of the amount of any common insecticide or fungicide which



These cases, which contain wax models showing various samples of damages to fruit and vegetables caused by disease and insects, were made in the well-equipped workshop at the laboratory at St. John.

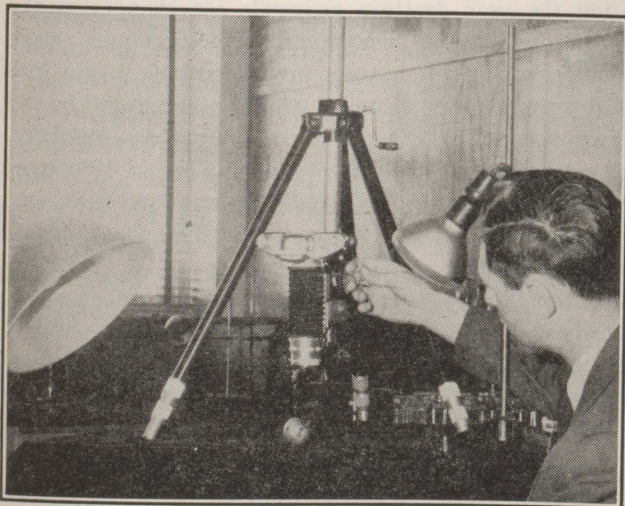
must be used to protect an acre of apple trees. Obviously, there are some things the operator must know about his equipment before he starts out on this basis — output of his tank, size of orchard, etc., but Dr. Beaulieu claims that this system makes spraying easier and better, and that it isn't much of a trick to get on to it.

P. O. Roy traced the increasing level of nitrogen in apple leaves in Quebec trees to the fact that sulphur is disappearing from our spray programme; and claimed that the keeping quality of McIntosh is going down. There are plenty of McIntosh trees in the province now, and he hopes that growers won't plant any more; Bancroft is a variety that should get more attention.

Rene Crete claimed that fireblight, which started up again three years ago after a long lapse, is on the increase in the Franklin Centre area, but that it can be controlled with the proper use of antibiotics such as streptomycin and glyodin, a few ounces per 100 gallons of spray.

H. W. Thurston of the State University of Pennsylvania, the discoverer of glyodin, pointed out that present day insecticides and fungicides are vastly different from those in common use at the beginning of the century, and, though there is not and probably never will be the "miracle fungicide" that everybody would like to have, the ones we have are adequate for the jobs they have to do.

Most of the talks were illustrated by slides and with the audience sitting in the dark there wasn't much opportunity for the growers to take notes. But the question period which followed each presentation gave everyone a chance to clear up any points that may have been puzzling him, and these discussion periods, when growers explained some of their methods proved most valuable.



A photograph is worth many thousand words, it is said, and with this equipment the laboratory staff turns out beautiful work.

The Tide Has Turned

Optimism was the key note of the address of president Col. F. I. Andrew at the annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Canada, held in Montreal on February 14th. Though membership and registrations were lower during 1956 than in the previous year, there is a definite increase in popularity of the Ayrshire, and this has been reflected in more sales in South America. With this export market becoming more active it is likely that registrations will pick up during the present year. Total export sales in 1956, however, were less by 57 head than in 1955. Total registrations in 1956 were 10,481 and transfers were 6,344.

Doug. MacKechnie was presenting his first report as Secretary-Manager, and was commended from various quarters on the manner in which the report had been prepared and explained. There was little to discuss, since all the essential information was in the printed copy handed to the members at the meeting, but a suggestion was made that the report be prepared earlier in future years so that each member might receive a copy by mail ahead of time. It was thought that this might give the members a chance to study the report at leisure, and this might make it unnecessary to go through the motions of reading it at the meeting, which might save time for other business.

The report showed an excess of revenue over expenses, and this was the subject of some comments. It was pointed out that when fees were increased two years ago, it was the intention that the extra revenue so provided should be used for promotion of the breed. But though the extra revenue had been received, it had not been spent; several members made it clear that they thought the Association should not be showing surplus funds at the end of its financial year, but that the money received should be used completely to further the interests and the development of the breed. A promise was given that the incoming directors would give this their careful attention in the coming year. However, something has been done in the



Winners of Production Shields from Quebec; M. Dufour, from the Experimental Farm at Normandin, Mrs. Lucille Davis, Fulford, president of the Quebec Association, and P. E. Cote, agronome, who accepted the shield on behalf of E. Belzile, St. Fabien in Rimouski County.

way of publicity. Mr. Arnold Stansell, who is chairman of the Publicity and Extension Committee, reported that new pamphlets had been prepared during the year, and plans are underway for the publication of a larger bulletin, which it is hoped may be issued in several languages.

The decrease in membership (from 2,031 to 1,800) is worrying some members, even though other breed associations report the same trouble. Replying to this, the president pointed out that many farmers have moved away from the farm, but that he did not think the situation is as bad as it looks. Directors have lists of farmers in their areas who have dropped their membership, and each has been asked to do what he can to have them renew. 129 new members joined the Association during 1956, he pointed out.

For Breed Improvement

John McLennan and a committee have been at work during the year drafting proposals for changes in the regulations of the association which would make for improvements. It has not proved possible to put into effect the sire appraisal policy which was approved by the annual meeting in 1953, and the committee now proposed that a sire appraisal be made as soon as he has 10 daughters with test records. This would at least be a start, and when more information becomes available, the appraisal can be revised.

Another proposal, that when a herd is classified, all animals in the herd must be classified, brought considerable discussion. There was some feeling at the meeting that the regulations are becoming so complex that they may be keeping breeders from joining the Association, and rules may be set up which, for lack of personnel or other reasons, cannot be put into practice. Nevertheless, the two proposals of the committee as outlined here were eventually approved.



Col. Maurice Halle was the luncheon speaker.



Alex Ness listens rather self-consciously as past president Harry Boyes reads off a list of reasons why the Ayrshire Breeders Association has honoured him with honorary life membership.

During the luncheon, fourteen Production Shields were presented to the owners of the high producing cow in each class, both in the 305 and the 365 day divisions. Quebec breeders had three awards; E. Belzile, St. Fabien, the Experimental Farm at Normandin, and Mrs. Lucille Davis, Fulford. Ontario breeders in the list were represented by Stansell Bros, Aylmer, who had three shields, J. I. Ballantyne & Son, Atwood, D. A. MacIntyre, Finch, and A. Lamb, Brantford. From British Columbia the winners of shields were Wm. McFaul & Son, Sardis, and J. A. Hobden, Lister. Prince Edward Island's three were Earle McRae, New Wiltshire, taking two shields, and A. MacRae & Sons, Charlottetown.

Making the Most of Publicity

The Ayrshire men chose the Secretary of the Canadian Cattle Breeders Association as their guest speaker at the noon lunch meeting, and were not disappointed in their choice. Colonel Maurice Halle, a prominent dairy farmer at Sweetsburg, Que., claimed that our promotion and publicity methods are hopelessly out of date. To the ordinary farmer, show ring championships and high production records are not the most important things in the world; when he buys an animal, he wants to know how much it is going to cost to produce milk with her. Comparing the Ayrshire with other breeds, he felt that the Ayrshire ranks very high, if not the highest, in efficiency of production, and he thought this is the point that should be stressed in publicity work with the breed.

Officers for 1957

John McLennan, Martintown, Ont. was elected president with Roland Pigeon of Vercheres, Que. as vice-president. The six directors elected from Quebec at the meeting were Arthur Dagg, Shawville, J. Nicholas Kelly, St. Damien, J. P. Lizotte, Quebec, Allister McArthur, Howick, Jack MacGeorge, St. Valentin, and Roland Pigeon.

Jersey Milk Sales on Increase

Big Demand for 2% Jersey Milk in Ontario

Demand for Jersey milk is on the increase and it is expected that this will end the steady drop in Jersey herds that has occurred over the last few years. Secretary of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Jim Bremner, reported this at the annual meeting of the Club held in Montreal during mid-February. Membership dropped by another 24 to a new low of 1,384 during 1956. The drop occurred mainly in Quebec and B.C.

In Ontario, where 2% Jersey milk is selling like hot-cakes, membership in the Jersey club climbed by over 50 members. It is hoped that the same trend will follow in the other provinces once 2% Jersey milk is put on the market. 2% Jersey milk has been made available in Montreal through Elmhurst Dairy since early in March.

Mr. Bremner also reported that total Jersey registrations in Canada at the end of 1956 stood at 321,566 and that the ratio of bulls to females was 1 to 15. During the year, he continued, 8,856 record of performance records were completed — the second largest number on record.

Quebec herds winning constructive breeder awards for 1956 and 1957 were: W. H. Miner, Granby; John Pangman, Cowansville; Mrs. A. R. Virgin, North Hatley and Wendybrook Farm, Sweetsburg. Mr. Miner's herd was the first one to be awarded a constructive breeder award and he has not missed winning the award since.

Mr. Bremner concluded that while he could not report the ideal sign of real progress — transfers equal to annual membership, growing membership and increased registrations, he could report other favorable signs — more cows on test, higher production records, better selection of sires, better feeding, care and management and higher quality animals exhibited at fairs. From this latter standpoint, 1956 has been the greatest year in Jersey history.



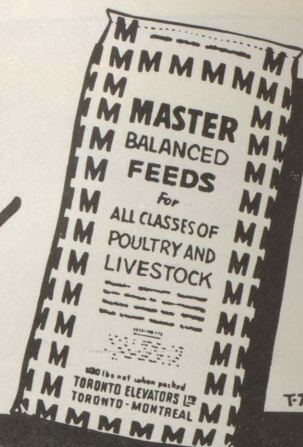
Dear Readers:

As I stepped out on the veranda this morning I was struck by the brilliance of the sun. Its warmth was surprising after the lingering chill of that cold January; the coldest in the memory of the oldest old-timer, we're told, and one that possibly we'll be remembering to tell our grandchildren. On a few mornings the temperature reached 48 below and once it was down to 50 below. The boss was ready to buy a new thermometer until the neighbours reported an even lower temperature, so it wasn't the fault of the mercury, he decided.

I thought my imagination was playing tricks on me this morning when I heard crows cawing. I listened again and there it was — "Caw, caw", quite distinct. (We have a robin at Ste. Annes — Ed.) So it looks as though the old world is coming back to life again and not too soon either, when I look into the emptying hay mow.

It has been a long, hard winter for the cows. What with being closely clipped in October and again in December, they minded the cold. The double boarding of the stable was lined with cement bags, and, perhaps because of all the rain we had last summer, they rotted out and gave

*It's Results
that Count!*



MASTER FEEDS

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way where the joints met, letting in extra cold. We tacked up tar-paper over the worst places, but now we have to do some additional repairing, possibly with brick siding put on the outside.

Then a serious mineral deficiency showed up in the cows' diet. They were being fed some mineral in their meal, but it was a very small percentage. They got extra mineral every week-end but now we're having to mix the maximum with their meal. The calves getting milk didn't show any effects, and neither did some young cattle in pens which were cleaned out once a week.

So now arises the question — do farmers using loose housing have trouble with mineral deficiency? We use the tie-up plan for dairy herds as a rule around here and mineral is having to be added to a lot of herds. Milk production may take more out of the soil than running beef, as we had an Angus herd until a fluid milk route

had been well established here. We always had fat cattle without feeding very much meal or any supplements at this time of year. We have used a pasture fertilization plan too. Or is it the fault of two summers of heavy rainfall and little sunshine? Farmers report lack of nutrition in the feed this year. It takes a lot of hay to satisfy the cattle.

The horses are home from the woods, looking fat and sleek. Sandy, the colt, returns well broken in. He learned better manners than if he had idled the winter away in the barn. So the boss says tomorrow we'll break the roads in the sugar place. There is a pair of snowshoes to mend, too, and the buckets to carry down from storage. I've promised the cook the first gallon of syrup for sugar dumplings.

Be seeing you!

Sincerely,

Wally



Hereford Board Re-elected

Quebec Hereford breeders, meeting in Lennoxville in February, took a forward step in deciding to engage a fieldman to promote Hereford breeding in the province. A man to fill the post will be sought by the incoming board of directors.

This was the most important decision taken at the seventh annual meeting, when the achievements of the past year were discussed and plans made for 1957's activities.

E. T. Webster will preside over the affairs of the Association in the coming year, with the assistance of vice-president M. T. Stenson. J. C. Tanner as secretary and W. W. Nichol, J. P. A. Smythe, H. R. Hobbs, Garrett Chapman, A. Labonte, M. Fried, A. MacDonald, E. G. Beattie, J. C. Routledge and J. A. Fleury make up the board of directors.

Agricultural Merit, 1957

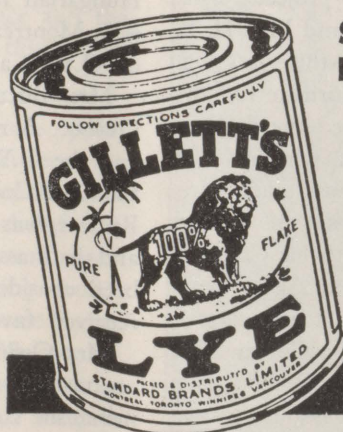
June 1st is the deadline for making application to take part in the 68th Agricultural Merit Competition. Any farmer who has operated a farm, either as owner, manager, or tenant,

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for the last five years is eligible, provided his land under cultivation is at least 60 acres.

The competition, is divided as usual into two divisions, one for professional farmers and one for institutions and "hobby" farmers. The dis-

trict comprises the counties of Arthabaska, Beauce, Bellechasse, Dorchester, Frontenac, Kamouraska, Levis, l'Islet, Lotbiniere, Megantic, Montmagny, Montmorency, Nicolet, Quebec, Riviere-du-Loup, Temiscouata and Wolfe.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*and to matters of interest to them
Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes*

The Mid-Year "Stock-Taking"

by Glenna Taylor

"IT IS gratifying to see such a good attendance as we gather for this mid-year meeting", said Mrs. G. D. Harvey, president, as she welcomed members of the Provincial Board at the semi-annual meeting held Feb. 8-9 at the Y.W.C.A., Montreal. She expressed the hope that the discussions would be of value to the work of the Q.W.I.

Greetings were brought from the Department the following morning by Mme P. C. LeBeau, Secretary, Home Economics & Handicrafts Division of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec. She also expressed her own pleasure that she could be present and wished the Q.W.I. a successful meeting.

Joint Conference

The first session, Friday afternoon, was marked by the Joint Conference. This has become an annual feature of the semi-annual and provides an opportunity for the two groups to discuss common problems and projects. Mrs. Ellard, 1st Vice-president for the Q.W.I., and Mrs. H. F. Reusing, Council president, co-chaired this meeting. Mrs. V. W. G. Wilson, Economics Chairman for the Council, was the first speaker. She outlined the findings from a morning meeting with Judge Heon, who had met the Q.W.I. executive at that time. Mrs. Reusing and Mrs. Wilson had also been present. Both groups were assured that many of the recommendations made to his Commission had been incorporated in the report on Agricultural Problems and the new Marketing Board Act was discussed. Judge Heon, who was chairman of the Commission, is president of the Marketing Board. Mrs. Wilson gave a brief outline of its functions, which should prove beneficial to both producer and consumer. Mrs. Wilson referred to pasteurization of milk. She felt another letter should go to the Provincial Department of Health and Welfare showing we were still pressing for this objective.

Several speakers were heard on the next topic, Sexual Psychopaths. Dr. Pauline Cazalais gave the legal definition, as it appears in the Criminal Code, Dr. Beaubien spoke from the psychopathic angle, claiming segregation and treatment was a *must* and Mrs. Swan stated education was necessary, teaching children to stay away from strangers and that all suspicious situations should be reported at once to the police. Mrs. Robinson of the Q.W.I. who had prepared an exhaustive report on this

subject, advocated the formation of Parent Action Leagues as one practical way to combat this menace.

Discussing the employment of older women, Miss McClure stated a counselling service for older women seeking employment would be desirable, also special training classes. She claimed it is easier now for the older woman to obtain employment, due partly to the shortage of man power and also because employers are finding out she is more stable and responsible. Department stores, particularly, like to hire older women (35 to 55) and this is a good opportunity.

A resolution passed by the Council on the Installment Payment of Fines was read by Mrs. Sampson. She quoted figures on the result of such legislation in England, to show its practical advantages and asked the Q.W.I. to support the resolution. This will be done.

Miss Marchand, Montreal Branch of the Citizenship Council, gave a picture of the situation in regard to Hungarian refugees in this province. The largest group is in Montreal, not many going to rural areas. A decision on Q.W.I. action was deferred for a later session.

Mrs. Birtz spoke on the status of married women in Quebec. A resolution had been sent by both the Council and the Q.W.I. to the Commission for the Revision of the Civil Code. Its chairman, the Right Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, was a speaker at a recent meeting of the Council and had assured the members that this resolution had been considered in his report and he trusted would be received favourably by the Provincial Government.

Mrs. Ossington spoke briefly on Highway Safety. There are many ways in which women can work for improvement, she contended. "It would be a help", she said, "if parents and teachers would set a good example by being good drivers themselves". Courtesy, knowledge of the law, observance of road signs and constant tests for cars and drivers were mentioned, also elimination of highway crossings and establishing driving classes in high schools.

Coffee and cookies, provided by the Council, made a pleasant ending to this combined session.

With the Convenors

Mrs. Brown, Agriculture, read a letter from the National Convenor urging every province to make a study of Conservation. Mrs. Brown stated material could be obtained from the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests on this subject, who always welcome inquiries.

"Re-make Centres" were suggested by Mrs. Parsons, Home Economics, stressing the pioneer virtue of thrift. She urged support for the Tweedsmuir Competition, mentioning in particular the craft section and felt if every county had an historical society it could help in the preservation of our old crafts. At this point Mme Le Beau reminded the members that they could secure patterns and other helps from the Handicrafts Division at Quebec and she hoped all would feel free to make use of this service.

Mrs. Watson, Citizenship, stated we should continue to press for equal pay for equal work, also equal opportunity. She said every branch convenor of Citizenship should have a membership in the United Nations Association in Canada and asked for continued support for UNICEF "shell-outs" and greeting cards. The question of Hungarian relief was discussed here. The W.I. would give the welcome always accorded new comers to the community and be ready to render assistance in whatever way it was needed. Language lessons were cited as one important service.

The Publicity convenor, Mrs. H. F. Taylor, noted New Brunswick Institutes had broken into TV. She hoped Quebec would follow suit but in the meantime asked more districts to make use of radio publicity. A script exchange was suggested, (details will be found in the opening paragraph of "The Month With the W.I."). Two convenors, Miss Mackenzie, Education, and Mrs. Coupland, Welfare & Health, were not able to attend the meeting. Regret was expressed at their absence and the secretary was instructed to write them to this effect.

County Presidents

This informal discussion period provides an opportunity for a valuable exchange of ideas between the counties. Mrs. Wilson said Argenteuil branches are now evaluating their programs and find it helpful in planning new ones that will be educational and interesting. (Facts! Fingers! Fun! training bearing fruit). Bonaventure has a radio program and its representative, Mrs. McNair, was much in favour of the "Script Exchange". Mrs. Parsons, speaking for Compton, also favoured this idea — they are one of the four counties around Sherbrooke taking turns with a monthly broadcast. Mrs. Rember, Chat-Huntingdon, spoke of the county scholarship and mentioned they hoped to have the next public speaking contest on TV over a New England station. Mrs. Hopkins, Gatineau, said they had also started a county scholarship and are working on bringing a leader to branch meetings to organize community singing. Mrs. Houston, Jacques Cartier, said attendance had been increased at meetings since they started sending out notices giving such details as projects being carried on, the speaker for the meeting, etc. They also keep contact with former members by letters after each meeting, a service much appreciated. In Missisquoi,

Mrs. Creller said one branch has an older member who is crippled and can't get out, who makes it her contribution to phone each member before the meeting. In Montcalm, Mrs. Robinson said once a year husbands are entertained to a turkey dinner, "giving a good feeling to the group". They are sponsoring a Dental Clinic for the second year. Mrs. Graham, speaking for Pontiac, said they have been sponsoring a European child but now feel they wish to do something for Hungarian Relief. Richmond, Mrs. Beattie representative, said they were working on their bursary and Miss Smith stated her county, Sherbrooke, is one of those in the radio set-up and they would be very glad to exchange scripts.

Stanstead, said Mrs. Embury, would like more information on the Service Fund and asked what do you do with "Associate members", ones that never take any part in W.I. activities. (Who has the answer?) Mrs. Wright, Vaudreuil, and Mrs. McGrath, Brome, said the W.I. was progressing smoothly, no special projects or problems, Mrs. Johnson, Papineau, and Mrs. Rayson, Rouville felt this applied to their counties also. Quebec finds it hard to get new officers, said Mrs. Rourke but they have a hard-working group. Megantic, Compton, Gaspé and Shefford were the four counties not represented.

Reports

Mrs. Harvey, speaking of the ACWW, told of the



While in England, Mrs. Harvey was the guest of Lady Nuttall, the Q.W.L. representative on the ACWW executive committee. Here they are in the doorway of Lady Nuttall's home at Thanington, with Sir James Nuttall.

meeting she had attended in London. The postponed conference will be held July 3-13, still in Ceylon. The Canadian delegates will leave from Vancouver on June 15th. The souvenirs sent by the Q.W.I. will be held and distributed as originally planned.

Mrs. Ossington told of the 1st national convention to be held this fall in Ottawa, to mark the 60th anniversary of the Women's Institute. She also spoke of the National Foundation Fund, (NFF) being raised by all branches across Canada to establish a national office in Ottawa.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$1,206.19. Mrs. Cooke stated the pooling of fares has been reduced this year to \$12 per branch, the whole system to be studied again at the end of this trial period of three years. The UNESCO project is closed and only a few counties still have to send in their contribution to the NFF. Upon request, Mrs. Cooke explained the Service Fund. (Copies of this story are still available at the Q.W.I. office).

The two technicians, Miss McOuat and Miss Altimas, have had a busy six months since the convention, and the Junior Supervisor, Mrs. Cameron, reported on the Junior Counsellors' meeting held the previous day. The rally will take place the middle of July at Bury. Only five groups are active at the present time but Mrs. Cameron felt the girls deserved great credit for attending the meetings regularly, even when widely separated. The Board voted \$50 to bring the Junior Fund up to the stipulated figure of \$350.

Barely half the branch histories are in the Q.W.I. office. The FWIC is trying to find out how many Tweedsmuir Histories have ever been compiled in Canada, and how many of these have been printed. The Q.W.I. office is asking for this information for Quebec.

Special Committees

These were appointed by the president as follows:

Resolutions: Chairman, Mrs. Rayson, Rouville, Mrs. Patterson, Gaspé, Mrs. Hopkins, Gatineau.

Nominating: Chairman, Mrs. Rember, Chat-Huntingdon, Miss Dupuis, Montcalm, Mrs. Creller, Missisquoi.

Another special committee set up was a Preliminary Planning Committee. In 1961 the Q.W.I. will be 50 years old. A suggestion had been made that a suitable pageant be given at that year's convention to commemorate the occasion. It is not too early to begin thinking about this so the committee was formed to receive suggestions and assemble ideas. Co-chairmen are Mrs. Harold Palmer, Hemmingford and Mrs. Parsons, Bury. Other members are Mrs. W. J. Fuller, Ottawa, Mrs. C. E. Dow, Port Daniel West, Mrs. J. B. Moore, Cowansville and Mrs. C. Rhicard, Stanbridge East.

Dates to Remember

"Facts! Fingers! Fun!" will be held May 27-31. Membership this year is limited to 36. Application forms and

programs will be going out next month, the former to be in the Q.W.I. office by May 15th.

Convention dates are June 25-28, the annual board meeting occurring on the first day, Tuesday, June 25th. The usual Handicraft Exhibit will be held in connection with the convention, with a special section for the Tweedsmuir entries. And that brings us to the last date: all entries in that Competition must be in the Q.W.I. office by May 1st.

In closing the meeting Mrs. Harvey thanked the members for their interest and participation in all discussions and said, "If we can continue to work together we should be able to make this year an exceptionally good one". All joined in wishing Mrs. Harvey "bon voyage", as she will be on her way to Ceylon when the Board meets again in June.

The Month With The W.I.

In the story of the Board Meeting, in this issue, is a reference to the proposed exchange of radio scripts. More districts should be using radio for publicity. As one way of stimulating interest and providing helpful material, it was suggested that copies of scripts that may apply to the W.I. in general be sent to the Q.W.I. Publicity Convenor. These could be loaned to other counties or branches if they wanted to use them. Lists could be supplied as the file is built up. At least two copies should be sent (no more work when making carbon copies). If you think this project has merit and feel such a service would be helpful, write Mrs. H. F. Taylor, Box 32, Beebe, Que. Give your suggestions for making this effective and send in scripts you may now have on hand. The Q.W.I. Board approved the plan and the Publicity Convenor agreed to take charge of the exchange — if you want it.

Now for our publicity here. Cold weather seems to bring renewed activity for the "Sunshine" committees. The number of needy, the sick and shut-ins seems to increase in the winter and many reports speak of the varied and effective ways they have been helped. Many also speak of plans for next year's program, ready for approval when the annual meeting arrives.

Argenteuil: Arundel had a course on making stuffed toys and held an auction sale to raise money for the National Foundation Fund (NFF). By request, a copy of their Tweedsmuir History was sent to the New York Public Library. Jerusalem-Bethany heard items on the care of African Violets, Health and Welfare and blind men at work. Donations were given to Lachute High School "Lampada" and to the building fund for a skating rink in Lachute. Lachute heard a review of the book, "Love is Eternal", by Irving Stone. Lakefield presented a gold necklace and earrings to Mrs. Baugh in honour of her 50th wedding anniversary. Morin Heights heard an address by the County President, Mrs. M. Wilson, who

judged and presented prizes to children taking part in the Handicraft Exhibition. Many parents were present and the evening ended with a party. *Upper Lachute-East End* had a button-hole contest with prizes. Donations were made to the Lachute High School "Lampada" and the Institute of the Blind, to help buy chairs.

Brome: *Abercorn* reports its "Sunshine" activity only. *Austin* distributed material from the T. Eaton Company, to be used in making articles for the annual bazaar. A Chinese auction and a sale of surprise parcels was held and used cotton collected for the Cancer Society. *Knowlton's Landing* discussed a summer sale. Members are knitting squares for a blanket. *South Bolton* bought 12 folding chairs for the club room. Knitting is being done for the Cecil Memorial Hospital and money was given toward hot lunches in the school.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* delivered four quilts and a box of toys for Hungarian Relief and are helping to serve lunch to 240 school children. Poems were read at the meeting: "For He Was Scotch and So Was She", and "Home is Where the Heart Is". A donation was made to the Cerebral Palsy Fund. *Dundee* heard a talk by Mrs. Smallman on "Avoiding Accidents in the Home or on the Farm", and discussed "Education, Past and Present". Handicraft ideas were demonstrated. A collection of books has been ordered from the Travelling Library and a donation given the Library to purchase new books. A block subscription for ten copies of the Federated News has been sent in. *Hemmingford* heard a report of the talk by Mrs. Berry at the 1956 June Convention and had a contest on darning. This W.I. acquired furniture and clothing for a Hungarian family who has settled in the community. A card party and food sale was held and \$17 made by sale of UNESCO cards and hasti-notes. The CAC membership renewal was sent in. *Huntingdon* discussed a CAC group membership. Mrs. C. Anderson told of her trip as delegate to the National Farm Radio Forum convention in Winnipeg. Miss Mackenzie's article in the January *Journal* was read and poem and songs in keeping with "Bobbie Burns Day" were rendered. This branch is helping to teach English and to provide clothing for Hungarians settling in the community. Donations were made to the High School Library Fund and the Canadian Institute of the Blind. *Howick* heard a talk on Shelbourne Museum by Mrs. Brady and had a quiz and demonstration on practical ideas. *Orms town* donated jams and jellies to the Barrie Hospital.

Compton: *Bury* saw a film and had a talk on Cancer by Dr. Quintin. Books on Citizenship and Cancer were given out. A canvass was made for the Canadian Institute for the Blind and a collection taken for the Cancer Fund. Members are also making cancer pads. *Canterbury* had a discussion on types of materials, with a talk on fabrics by the Home Economics Convenor. Recipes and samples of different fancy breads were on display. Knitted squares were brought in for the W.V.S. and 12 uniforms com-



A group of Austin W.I. members in the clubhouse being initiated into the art of making jewelry by Miss Altimas. Strawberry fruit buds which will give next summer's crop are formed the previous year. The straw mulch keeps these from being killed by winter frosts. It also helps keep the berries from being splashed with mud from early summer rains. The straw should be spread just after the first heavy frost in the fall.

pleted. *East Clifton* discussed "The Duties of a Member" and the question box was emptied and answered. A humorous reading, a recitation, exhibits, quizzes and a study of Compton County with papers and maps, formed the program. Scrap books were sent to the children's ward at the Sherbrooke Hospital and a donation given the Cemetery Fund in memory of deceased members. *Sawyerville* heard a talk on "Care and Maintenance of Floors". A donation of a quilt top from Mrs. Cora Austin, a 91 year old member, was gratefully acknowledged. The contribution to the NFF was sent and money to the *Sawyerville* High School for purchase of books.

Gaspé: *Haldimand* collected 60 cents from their "Sing a Line or Pay a Fine" rollcall, and talent money amounted to \$83.20. *Wakeham* had a discussion on "Are We Capable of Helping Hungarians get Adjusted to a New Life in Canada?". A demonstration was held on making crepe paper daisies and the valentines, presented at rollcall, were sent to the local hospital. These were in book form so that children could use them for cut-outs. *York* held a Valentine party at the home of the president. With a membership in the CAC, the bulletin is found interesting and several suggestions have been sent in. Several articles were read at the meeting, including one on frostbite.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* had a discussion on CAC and the use of trading stamps. Strong disapproval of this practice was registered. A talk was heard on vitamins and a reducing diet was given by a nurse. *Lower Eardley* gave a sleigh ride and skating party for members' children. Dr. McKay spoke on "How to Prevent Accidents on the Farm". Arrangements are being made for an exchange program with a New Zealand branch. *Rupert* heard a paper on Food and Vitamins for children. A start has been made to record the history of the district (Tweedsmuir History?) *Wakefield* realized \$30 from a film night and has furnished new screens around all beds at *Gatineau* Hospital. *Wright* answered 20 questions on the

Hand Book and Institute work in general, Miss Inez Derby winning a perfect score. Trading stamps were also discussed here and the Consumer's Guide was reviewed.

Megantic: *Inverness* donated books to the Inverness school. The CAC membership was renewed and plans were made for the annual meeting. *Lemesurier* sent eight crib quilts to the WVS and donated money to hot lunch program in the school and to two local cemeteries.

Missisquoi: *Dunham* collected cotton for the Cancer Society and uniforms are being made for WVS. One dollar per member was voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund. *Fordyce* devoted their meeting to ACWW. Pictures were shown from "The Countrywoman", showing work being done in Ceylon with UNESCO Funds, and the ACWW convenor conducted a quiz "What do you know about the ACWW?" The branch is going to buy the film strip "Homes We Live In". The branch history has been brought up to date and a letter was read from Flowerpot W.I., Tasmania, on the exchange program. Three quilts have been made. *Stanbridge East* heard the story of Florence Nightingale. The sum of \$10 has been sent the NFF and used cotton sent to the Cancer Society. In observance of the W.I. 60th anniversary a birthday cake, suitably decorated, was served and Mrs. Harvey read an article written for the occasion with minutes of the first meeting. (This refers to the formation of the first W.I. at Stoney Creek, Feb. 19, 1897).

Papineau: *Lochaber* collected used stamps for Junior Red Cross. A total of \$21.50 was reported from the sale of cards and plans were made for a turkey supper.

Pontiac: *Bristol* heard a paper on "Welcoming Immigrants". *Clarendon* had an address by Mr. Tolhurst, Principal of Shawville High School, on "Canada's Foreign Policy". *Elmside* reports a talk by Dr. Thompson on "Care of the Teeth", finishing the program with a rousing sing-song. *Fort Coulonge* made a donation to the Hungarian Relief Fund. *Quyong* had one-minute talks on a variety of subjects. Members have completed 24 uniforms for the WVS. A Euchre Party was held to raise funds for the war memorial. *Shawville* heard a talk by Mr. Musgrove on his impressions of Pontiac County. A donation was made to the Hungarian Fund. *Wyman* has finished the rink, which is now in use. Men gave generously of their time to the completion of the work and the bills were paid by bonds built up for community projects.

Richmond: *Cleveland* held a hat contest, with the models ranging from paper flowers to plastic mixing bowls. *Dennison's Mills* sent a box of cotton to the Red Cross and 12 uniforms to the WVS. A quilt is being made for sale and money was donated to Richmond and Asbestos-Danville High Schools and the Cecil Memorial Home. *Melbourne Ridge* held a cooking contest with prizes awarded. A card party was held and donations given toward lunches at school and food for a needy family. *Richmond Hill* had a contest on fancy cushions with prizes. *Shipton* is sending a box of paper covered

books to the Occupation Forces in Germany. A "waist measurement" rollcall brought the sum of \$5.50. *Spooner Pond* had a quiz on "What do you know about your Institute?". A donation was given to needy children for hot lunches and a quilt is being made for another case of need. *Windsor Mills* gave financial assistance for a trip to Quebec City for Grades VIII and IX. Mrs. Peart, School Nurse, told of her work in the school and pointed out to parents many important features of child care.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* heard a talk by the Principal of the Granby High School, followed by a discussion period.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* had a discussion on National Health Week and Hungarian Relief. Cotton was collected for the Cancer Society. The Publicity Convenor gave items from "Federated News" and held a contest on Publicity. Four uniforms have been made for WVS. *Granby West* had a contest arranged by the Welfare and Health Convenor. The project for the branch is to secure new members. *South Roxton* had a quiz on the W.I., and discussed Publicity and its purposes. The history of South Roxton was read. (Is this to be a Tweedsmuir History? — We hope so). A sale of home-made breads was held. *Waterloo-Warden* held a group discussion on the new program with findings pooled and submitted to the program committee. A court whist party was held to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the branch, to which other branches in the county were invited.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* sponsored a party which was well attended. *Brompton Road* heard articles on the life of Miss Julia Wheeler (Knowlton poetess), and on "Waxing Turnips". The branch catered to a turkey banquet, and made 12 uniforms for the WVS. *Belvidere* collected cotton for the Cancer Society and made 12 uniforms for the WVS project. *Milby* sent \$10 to the NFF and a box to a local boy serving overseas. *Lennoxville* heard articles on "Wise Buying" and "Retarded Children". During the month 525 cancer dressings were made and \$28 was voted to the Q.W.I. Service Fund.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff* heard a report on the cost of making home-made marmalade — half the price of the commercial product. Miss Mackenzie's article in the *January Journal* was read. It was decided to give prizes in the school for another year and donations were voted toward hot lunches and boy's club work. *Beebe* catered at a turkey dinner in co-operation with the local firemen, with most satisfactory financial results to both groups. *Hatley Centre* held a discussion on the fair exhibit with decision to enter this coming year. The Sherbrooke Hospital Campaign was also discussed. *Minton* held a quiz on current events and used cotton was handed in for the Cancer Society. *Stanstead North* heard papers by the various convenors. *Way's Mills* had a talk on "Floors — Types, Care and Maintenance".

Vaudreuil: *Cavagnal* had a discussion on Household Hints — "How to Cook a Cake in a Wooden Box", and a brief talk on the Peace Tower in Ottawa. Two films were shown on Education, "The School and the Community" and "How to Conduct a Meeting". Monthly visits are made to the Ste. Anne's Military Hospital, distributing cigarettes and playing cards to the parents.

OFFICE HAPPENINGS

For reasons beyond the control of anyone connected with this section of the *Journal*, the February issue had to pass without any mention of the 60th anniversary of the Women's Institute. Branches, no doubt, kept this event in mind when planning that month's programs. Members, too, will have been following the publicity given by press, radio and TV. When the First National Convention is held in Ottawa this fall ceremonies will be arranged to commemorate this Diamond Jubilee year and our own Provincial Convention will not let the date pass unnoticed. Perhaps the *Journal* can then reflect something of the spirit of that occasion.

Elizabeth Christmas, O.B.E.
(Federated News, January 1957)

"W.I. members all across Canada will regret the death of Elizabeth Christmas, O.B.E., which occurred in October. In Canada we have happy memories of this brilliant and warmhearted woman as she made her coast-to-coast tour of our country in 1945. We extend sincere sympathy to the N.W.F.I. in their national and personal loss."

Miss Christmas was the first Warden of Denman College, holding that position until failing health made it necessary for her to resign about a year ago. She was an honorary member of Belvidere W.I. in Sherbrooke County, the appointment made when she visited that county at the time of her Canadian tour mentioned above.

With the ACWW

New societies in the ACWW are Gruppi Donne Rurali, Italy; Rural Improvements Clubs, Philippines; Housewives Societies, Greenland.

Members who receive the ACWW publication, "The Countrywoman" will have enjoyed the prize winning

essay, appearing in the February issue. This was written by Mrs. Jean Macdonald, New South Wales, Australia, the subject of the contest, "How is the Organization to which I belong contributing to World Peace". Mrs. Albert Patterson, Alberta, won second place. The judges, commenting on the essays, say in part, "They reveal a remarkable likemindedness among country women no matter where they live, and show how much constructive work is being carried on in so many different places. To read these essays is to feel encouraged and hopeful".

The last ACWW filmstrip is now ready for distribution. This is entitled, "The Homes We Live In". A copy is being ordered by the Q.W.I. Branches may borrow this from the Q.W.S. Office free of charge, with the exception of return postage.

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THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

The Tenth Anniversary Royal

This year's "Royal", the show where the students demonstrate their knowledge of livestock, and their skill in planning and building exhibits of their work, scored an unusual success. The tenth annual show brought hundreds of visitors to the campus, all of whom spent a busy day making the rounds, from the booth exhibits in the gymnasium to the livestock show in the arena, stopping en route to see the demonstrations and the fashion show in the School of Household Science, the display of teaching aids in the School for Teachers, the farm machinery exhibit or the fruit, flower and vegetable show.

The page of photographs gives a good coverage of the day's events. Beginning at the top left hand corner and working down the column, we show the booth in the gymnasium erected by the School for Teachers (Celebrating its centenary this year). It demonstrated progress in the art of teaching during the past 100 years. Below, two pictures from the Household Science programme; a student demonstrating the making of fancy sandwiches, and two seniors cooking on the electronic range that will bake a cake in three minutes. In the bottom picture the judges of the booths, Mr. C. Grant, Advertising Manager for Eaton's, Mr. Bryan White, Farm Editor of the Ottawa Journal, and Mrs. V. W. G. Wilson, past president of the Provincial Organization, Canadian Association of Consumers, ponder their decision.

Starting down the centre column we see part of the School of Household Science's fashion show which was put on to a "standing-room-only" audience. Every Royal has its Queen, and the choice this year fell on a student of the School for Teachers, Miss Ruth McConnell, who is seen being crowned by Prof. Nikolaiczuk, staff adviser to the Royal. Below are shown groups taking part in judging contests; grain in the first, dressed poultry in the second.

The livestock show begins early in the morning and runs continuously throughout the day. The animals (sheep, hogs, dairy cattle, beef cattle) are all fitted and shown by the students, and judging is done by professionals. In the first photo in the third column Prof. Alex Ness looks over a class of Holsteins. Grand champion showman at the Royal this year was Elwood Hodgins, Shawville, Canada's National Junior Dairy Cattle Showman; reserve showman

was Mark Waldron. Hodgins also won the Quebec Ayrshire Society Trophy, a new award this year, and Miss Ioma Kerr, a second year student in Agriculture, won the Clarence Goodhue trophy presented to the champion Holstein showman.

The boys in the Horticulture Department prepared an elaborate exhibit of fruit, vegetables, and flowering bulbs; in the second picture down some of the visitors are trying out the apples. In the next are seen three dietitians, two on the staff of the College and one at the Military Hospital, testing pies that had been baked for a pie-baking contest. Below this is a scene of the flower show in the greenhouse, and finally we have the students in the Agronomy Option with their winning display in the booth competition.

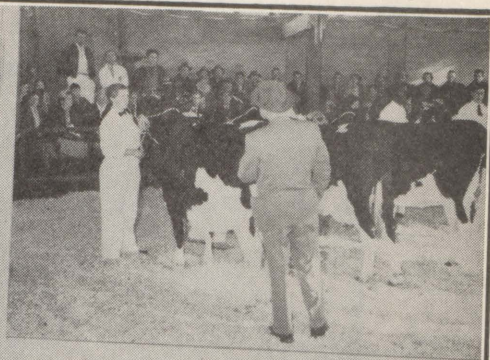
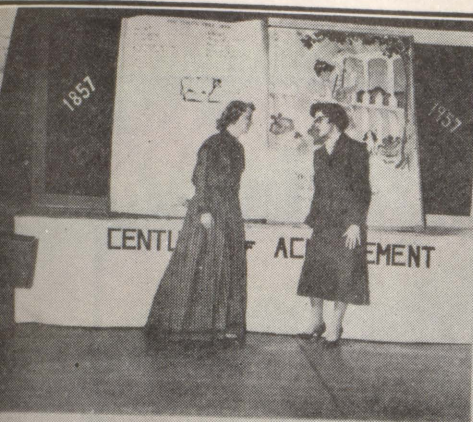
The Royal is one of the important events of the student year. A completely student effort, it gives excellent training in organizing and promoting a complicated exhibition; on the other hand, it is an opportunity for parents and friends of the students to see what these boys and girls can do by themselves.

This year's Royal kept well up to the very high level that has been attained in the past, and both visitors and staff members alike marvel at the ingenuity and intensity of effort that goes into its preparation.

Dr. Howard Stepler, who was appointed Chairman of the Department of Agronomy on the retirement of Prof. Raymond, has been promoted to the rank of Professor of Agronomy.

Prof. Stepler, who has been a member of the staff of the College since 1949, is the National Vice-president of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, and President-elect of the Canadian Society of Agronomy.







THE MACDONALD LASSIE